

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Physical Factors Governing Military Classification DATE DISTR. 15 MAY 1957
 2. Factory Sanitary, Safety, and Medical Facilities NO. PAGES 1
 REQUIREMENT

DATE OF INFO.

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. Physical Factors Governing Military Classification¹
2. Factory Sanitary, Safety, and Welfare Measures
3. Factory Medical Facilities.

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1. Comment: This information is very general.

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STATE	#X ARMY	#X NAVY	AIR	#X BI	AEC						
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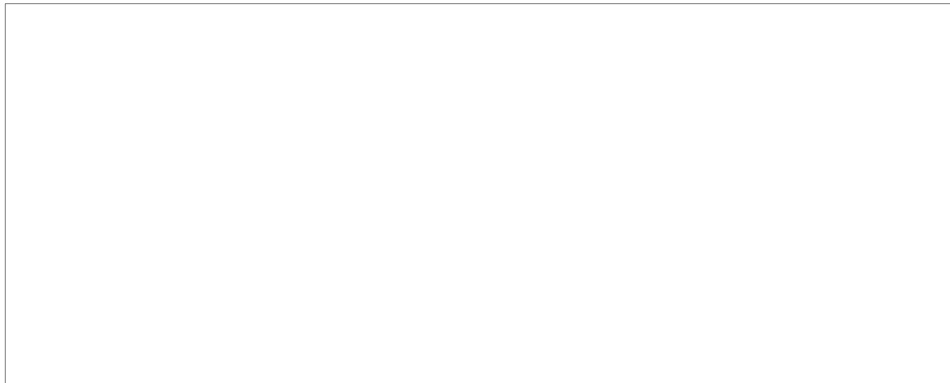


COUNTRY: Poland

DATE: 12 March 1957

SUBJECT: 1. Physical Factors governing Military Classification
2. Factory Sanitary, Safety, and Medical Facilities

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Physical Factors governing Military Classification

1. [redacted] heart trouble. poor eyesight. or dismemberment, [redacted] physical deficiencies which caused inductees to be classified as "unfit for field service, untrained".

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Factory Sanitary, Safety, and Welfare Measures

3. Generally, each factory had a section in the Administrative Department called the Safety and Hygiene of Work Section (Referat Bezpieczenstwa i Higieny Pracy) staffed usually by one or two persons. Such sections were responsible for issuing instructions concerning personal hygiene, safety in operating machines, for allocating soap, cleaning materials, proper work clothing, and for allocating milk to workers who were exposed to dust or chemicals, and for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in production, in halls, and in lavatories. This section cooperated with the factory doctor in taking care of pregnant women who, according to regulations in force, had to be transferred to light jobs during this period. [redacted] pregnant women were given a total of three months leave before and after delivery.

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4. [] in almost every case, hygiene and safety conditions were not satisfactory in the factories. There were shortages of soap and of cleaning powders, toilet paper was not supplied at all, and there were no towels. In cotton factories, workers dried their hands on cotton or manufactured goods, thus causing losses in these materials. Lavatory and washing facilities were otherwise satisfactory; however, only large factories had showers and bath installations. Generally, there were not sufficient lockers for workers' clothing and those available could not be properly locked. Therefore, the workers very often took their personal clothing into the production halls and shops. Milk for workers was often cut down because deliveries were insufficient. [] the textile industry factories generally had old machines with insufficient protection devices for transmission belts or gears. Thus, safety precautions in each factory were generally improvised. 50X1-HUM
5. The shop councils (Rada Zakladowa) often were more interested in political matters and in the efficiency of work than in the enforcement of safety and sanitary measures. Workers' requests for improvements in milk, soap, and work clothing allocations usually went unheeded. Workers were generally issued one garment per year. Social inspectors and labor inspectors occasionally visited the factories, but reports recommending improvements were usually ignored by the responsible ministries.
6. All medium and large sized factories maintained day nurseries for children of working mothers. If there was not sufficient room to accommodate the children, shop councils usually intervened and secured places for the children in other nurseries. [] some mothers did not leave children in factory nurseries for fear of diseases. 50X1-HUM
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Factory Medical Facilities

7. [] each medium and large sized factory had its own dispensary and dental clinic. The medical staff usually consisted of one medical doctor, who treated workers for a few hours daily, one dentist, and an assistant nurse for each. In addition to the dispensaries, each large and medium sized factory had a male or female nurse who had simple medicines and bandages for taking care of sick workers during working hours. In serious cases, ambulances were called. Usually, all factory production departments had first aid points with medical equipment, to which a worker, usually a woman who had had some first aid training, was assigned in addition to her regular factory duties. [] small factories were equipped only with first aid points. Workers from small factories had to go to regional general dispensaries or dental clinics for treatment. [] in general, sanitary measures were satisfactory; but there were periods during which medicines and bandages were in short supply. 50X1-HUM
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8. [] data concerning medical care in the factories [] 50X1-HUM

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	People's Army Cotton Plant Ruda Fabianicka 6-45 to 4-47	Peasant Battalions Cotton Plant Dzier Zoniou 4-47 10-48	Hanka Sawicka Cotton Plant Lodz 10-48 3-51	Ministry of Light Industries in Warsaw 3-51 to 3-54	Central Union of Labor Cooperatives in Warsaw 8-54 to 6-56
Number of Workers Employed	c. 4,000	c. 2,000	2,200	600 (white collar employees)	960 (white collar employees)
Number of Doctors in Medical Dispensaries	1	1	1	1	*3
Number of Dentists in Dental Clinics	1	0	1	1	2
Auxiliary Personnel	2 nurses	1 nurse	4 nurses (1 each shift)	2 nurses (1 for doctor, 1 for dentist)	5 nurses (1 for doctor, 1 for dentist, 1 in each of 3 other buildings)
First Aid Points	4	3	5	0	4

* The Central Union of Labor Cooperatives was located in four buildings. There was a single dispensary where two doctors accepted patients during working hours, and where a third doctor accepted them after working hours.

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